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THE

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DECEMBER, 1895.

EDITED BY WILLIAM JAY YOUMANS.

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Notes.

ROBERT ANTON.

Two sets of verses with the signature of William Hodgson are prefixed to the second folio of Ben Jonson's 'Works,' published in 1640. For an amateur effort of complimentary verse, the second is neat. It runs as follows:—

On his elaborated Art-contrived Player.
An Epigram.

Each like an Indian Ship or Hull appeares
That tooke a voyage for some certaine yeares
To plow the sea, and furrow up the main,
And brought rich Ingots from his loaden brain.
His Art the Sunne; his Labours were the lines,
His solide Stuffe the treasure of his lines.

Jonson's editors correct the faulty rhyme of the last couplet in the wrong verse, and do not notice that the "epigram" is borrowed from 'The Philosophers Satyrs' of Robert Anton, published in 1616, and reissued with an additional title-page in 1617. In the sixth 'Satyr' is this passage, the only really interesting one in the book:—

The cholleric complexion hot and drie,
Writes with a Seriants hand most gripingly.
The Phlegmaticke in such a waterie vaine,
As if some (riming-Sculler) got his straine.
But the sound melancholicke mixt of earth,
Plowes with his wits, and brings a sollid birth:
The labor'd lines of some deepe reaching Scull,
Is like some Indian ship or stately hull,
That three yeares progresse furrows vp the maine,
Bringing rich Ingots from his loaden braine:
His art the sunne, his labors are the mines,
His sollid stuffe the treasure of his lines:
Mongst which most massiue Mettals I admire
The most iudicious Beaumont, and his fire:
The euer [qy. euen?] Colum builder of his fame,
Sound searching-Spencer with his Faierie-frame:
The labor'd Muse of Johnson, in whose loome
His silke-worme stile shall build an honour'd toombe
In his owne worke: though his long curious twin[e]s
Hang in the roofe of time with daintie lines:
Greeke-thundring Chapman beaten to the age
With a deepe furie and a sollid rage.
And Morrall Daniel with his pleasing phrase,
Filing the rockie methode of these daies.

Possibly the ascription of the adapted lines to Hodgson was a printer's blunder, due to copying the name from the verses immediately preceding. There was a William Hodgson, M.A., who wrote a "tedious brief" composition, unlit by a single gleam of poetry, 'The Plvrisie of Sorrow, Let blood in the Eye-veine: or, The Muses teares for the Death of our late Soueraigne Iames, King of England,' &c., London, 1625. In an address to the new king on sig. B 2, the author characterizes his Muse as "muddling"; Jonson's Muse, on the other hand, is described by his panegyrist in the folio as "unmuddled." This derangement of epitaphs could hardly have occurred to two distinct poetasters named William Hodgson.

The article on Anton in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' omits to mention a MS. of his 'Satyrs,' Add. MS. 18,395 in the British Museum. It has some noteworthy differences from the printed text, *e.g.*, the dedication is to Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk; the dedications before the separate satires are missing; and the lines in praise of Jonson have Webster's name substituted! Verse-making was evidently a very elastic art in the hands of Robert Anton. The MS. was the earlier copy; and the altered dedication points to a likely date. Suffolk was created Lord High Treasurer in July, 1614; this office is mentioned in the MS. dedication. But in November, 1615, an attempt was made to implicate him in the murder of Overbury, and the current of Court favour began to set against him. The printed work was dedicated to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; in a lengthy list of his honours there is no mention of his office of Lord Chamberlain, to which he was appointed in December, 1615. November, 1615, may therefore be suggested for the change. Pembroke was a friend of Jonson's, and every New Year's Day sent him 20*l.* to buy books; perhaps Jonson's name was substituted for Webster's as a consequence of the new dedication.

PERCY SIMPSON.

THE PORTRAIT OF CAPT. ROBERT KNOX.

I do not know if the fact has been previously pointed out that there exist three distinct impressions of the portrait of Capt. Robert Knox (the twenty years' captive in Ceylon and writer of

the well-known book on that island), drawn and engraved by Richard White in 1695. The Rev. Mark Noble, in "A Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the end of George I.'s Reign; being a continuation of the Rev. J. Granger's Work" (vol. i., 1806), says:—

"Robert Knox Prefixed to his History of Ceylon; fol. R. White ad vivum. His name in an oval. There is another impression, which has the name at the bottom; this is supposed to have been the first.—Robert Knox. Six English Verses."

The words "Prefixed to his History of Ceylon" are misleading, since the first edition of Knox's book appeared in 1681, and the second, revised and enlarged edition, for which the portrait was engraved, was never printed. That the impression of the portrait with the name at the bottom was the first there cannot be the least doubt. The copy of Knox's 'Historical Relation' in the Beckford Collection of the Hamilton Palace Library, which I purchased through Mr. Quaritch, has a copy of this first impression inserted before the title-page; and there is a pencil note on the first fly-sheet as follows: "With portrait first impression, very scarce." On the back of the portrait itself is written in pencil, "Prefixed to his History of Ceylon before the date 1695." (The first part of this note is misleading, as I have shown above.) The portrait is in an oval ornamental border, resting on a pedestal and having dependent from the lower part a bordered cloth, on which is depicted a (very incorrect) map of Ceylon and Southern India, with a vessel on each side of the island. On the upper surface of the pedestal, on each side of the base of the portrait, are the words, "R. White ad vivum—delin. et sculpsit"; while in the blank space below the base of the pedestal is engraved in large script letters the name "Capt Robert Knox."* The Print Room of the British Museum does not contain a copy of this impression, but possesses one of each of the second and third impressions (both acquired in the Cracherode Collection). The second impression differs from the first in the following particulars. On the lower portion of the oval border is engraved the name, "Capt Robt" on one side, and "Knox" on the other. Below and to the right of the word "sculpsit" is inserted the date "1695." The name at the foot of the portrait has been cut out, and the following lines have been substituted:—

> See Knox'es Aspect here by White designed.
> Peruse his Book; thou 'lt better see his mind.
> Captive, like Iacob's Offspring, long detaind:
> Like them at last by Grace he Freedom Gaind.
> Parting for Spoils they Ægypts Iewels took.
> The Ceylon's left yet (strange!) they'r in his Book.
> R. H., 30 Dec., 1695.

The period at the end of the first line and the colon at the end of the third are engraved on the outside of the left-hand brace (showing that the braces were engraved before the verses); and the note of exclamation after "strange" has evidently been inserted as an afterthought, it being on a smaller scale than the rest and standing above the line. A close examination reveals the fact that the top curve of the right-hand brace is formed out of the upper portion of the *b* of "Robert," the rest of the letter having been obliterated. The initials appended to the verses are evidently those of Robert Hooke, Secretary of the Royal Society, who edited and wrote a preface to Knox's 'Historical Relation,' and was his warm friend until his (Dr. Hooke's) death. The third impression of Knox's portrait differs from the second in having, in place of the map of Ceylon and Southern India (traces of which are, however, distinctly visible), Knox's coat of arms and crest, copied, doubtless, from the seal used by him, which he obtained from Scotland.

I may mention that when on the Malabar coast, during his last voyage to the East, in 1699, Knox sent a copy of his portrait with a letter to the survivors of his fellow captives in Ceylon. The correspondence on this subject between the Dutch Governor at Colombo and the Kandyan Court was discovered a few years ago among the Dutch Records in Colombo, by Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S., and was published in the *Ceylon Literary Register* of 24 May, 1889.

DONALD FERGUSON.
5, Bedford Place, Croydon.

* In my copy, to the right of the name, near the margin, is the number "vii." This may possibly mean that it was the seventh "artist's proof."

THOMAS GLASS, M.D.

Of this able physician I compiled an account—I wish I could say an adequate account—for the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' I was then unaware of the existence of some valuable 'Collections towards a History of the Medical Worthies of Devon,' communicated by Dr. Wm. Munk to the Exeter *Western Times* in 1855, from which I venture to supply the following additional particulars.

Thomas Glass was born at Tiverton on 14 May, 1709. He was the son of Michael Glass, a dyer of that town, by his wife, a daughter of Mr. Handford, a tanner, of Calverleigh, and was educated at two private schools, the one at Tiverton, the other at Exeter, the former kept by Mr. Moor, a Dissenting minister, the latter by Mr. Majendie, a French refugee. He went to Leyden in 1728, remained there for three years, diligently attending the lectures of Boerhaave, Albinus, and Gaubius, and in 1731 took his degree of M.D. His academical exercise, 'Dissertatio Inauguralis de Atrophia in genere, Phthisi Pulmonali et Morbis præcipuis qui in eam tendunt,' was printed in 4to.

Dr. Glass returned to England in 1732, and at once settled in Tiverton, where he continued for some years. The sphere, however, was too limited

for the full exertion of his abilities; and the death of Dr. William Williams having left an opening at Exeter, Glass, in 1741, removed thither. In the following year he published his 'Commentarii duodecim de Febribus ad Hippocratis disciplinam accommodati,' 8vo. pp. 238, "Impensis Edv. Score Exoniensis," a work which at once established his credit as a physician and gave him the reputation of a scholar.

On the establishment of the Devon and Exeter Hospital Dr. Glass was appointed one of its physicians, an office he continued to occupy for thirty-four years. In 1752 he published a small tract, entitled 'An Account of the Antient Baths and their Uses in Physic,' 8vo. pp. 42. In the same year (1752) an English translation of his commentaries appeared from the pen of N. Peters, an accomplished apothecary at Topsham.

Dr. (subsequently Sir George) Baker, a native of Devonshire, and then one of the leading physicians in London, published in 1766 'An Inquiry' into the merits of the then new system of inoculation. From some of the conclusions in this essay Glass dissented, and in the early part of 1767 he sent to the press 'A Letter from Dr. Glass to Dr. Baker, on the Means of procuring a Distinct and Favourable Kind of Smallpox, and on the Use of Cold Air and Cold Water in Putrid Fevers,' 8vo., London, pp. 72. This was followed in the same year by 'A Second Letter from Dr. Glass to Dr. Baker, on Certain Methods of treating the Smallpox during the Eruptive Stage,' 8vo., London, pp. 55. These letters must have done much good in their day. His last medical publication was a defence of his brother, Samuel Glass, of Oxford, from the criticisms of Thomas Henry. The pamphlet was published in 1774, and is entitled 'An Examination of Mr. Henry's Strictures on Glass's Magnesia.'

These are the whole of Dr. Glass's medical writings, but in 1772 he issued 'An Essay on Revealed Religion, and Meditations on the Attributes of God, and the Nature of Man.' At this period Glass was at his zenith; the death of Dr. John Andrew, in March, 1772, left him unrivalled in fame and unapproached in the extent of his practice. Honours of the most flattering kind awaited him. His portrait by Opie, now in the board-room of the hospital, and admirably engraved by E. A. Ezekiel, was painted at the expense of his medical brethren in Exeter; and in 1776 he was elected one of the Foreign Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine of Paris.

This able physician closed his useful life on 5 Feb., 1786, aged seventy-six, and was buried in St. David's Churchyard. By his will, dated 8 Nov., 1783, he left to the library of Exeter Cathedral all his printed books on medicine; these have since been transferred to Devon and Exeter Hospital. To every physician, surgeon, and apothecary of Exeter he gave a mourning ring; to the poor of Tiverton, 50*l.*; and by a codicil bequeathed three deeds on the Exeter turnpike, of 50*l.* each, towards the instruction of poor children of the parishes of St. Mary Arches, St. Olave, and All Hallows on the Walls, Exeter. By his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Hodges, he had four daughters.

GORDON GOODWIN.

SKEAT'S 'ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.'—The notice taken of my 'Dictionary' in 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. viii. 415, is really so kindly expressed that I feel it only right to make a statement concerning it.

The suggestion is, that there should be a third edition.

All depends upon health and strength. I have long felt that such a third edition is due, owing to the very kind way in which the two former ones have been received. It is just my main object in life.

Meanwhile, the 'Concise Dictionary,' in the fourth edition of 1890, contains a large number of corrections and additions. And the work of correcting goes on from time to time, without ceasing.

But, alas! other books have to be done first. These are: (1) a seventh volume of Chaucer's 'Works,' containing the chief pieces wrongly attributed to him; (2) Pegge's collection of Derbyshire words, much wanted for the 'Dialect Dictionary'; (3) some selections of specimens of English dialects, much wanted for the same purpose; (4) the final part of Ælfric's 'Lives of the Saints,' of which three parts have appeared; (5) a reprint of some of my stray contributions, much wanted by myself. All these are practically over-due, and require first attention. They are all already at press.

But I am resolved to undertake no more than these. And after them must come: (6) a revised edition of the 'Concise Dictionary'; and (7) a third edition of the larger dictionary. But I do not see how they can be prepared for press before 1897 or 1898.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

A SERMON PREACHED AT BLANDFORD FORUM.—A thick little volume of tracts has just come into my hands, which contains, amongst many other pieces, a single sheet, sheet B, of a sermon which I should like to identify. The headline is, "A Sermon preached at Blandford Foru'." The text is evidently St. John xv. 22: "If I had not come and spoken vnto them, they shoulde not haue had sinne." It was preached on a public occasion, for the author says: "Now I will be so bold before your honors and worships to apply these wordes of Christ, as the present tyme doth offer occasion."

He is very outspoken about the "shamefull and trayterous libels cast abroad or set vp in the chief Townes of this shyre, by seditious and wicked

Papistes agaynst such as professe the Religion"; and he hotly denounces those who "shamefully prophane the Sabboth day, and haue altered the very name thereof, so as where god calleth it his holy Sabaoth, the multitude call it there rewelyng day, whiche day is spent in bulbeatings, beare-beatings, bowlings, dicyng, cardyng, daunsynges, drunkennes, and whoredome."

He speaks also of the "Queenes Maiestie" and the proclamations of the "honorable Cou'saile." It is clearly of Elizabethan date.

The sermon is in black letter, is folioed, has catchwords on the recto as well as on the verso of each page, and the headlines and Scripture texts are printed in italics.

The same volume contains part of another sermon in the same type, commencing on A iiij and ending on C 8 with the conclusion of the discourse. The headline is only "A Sermon"; the subject is the Holy Eucharist. Perhaps the most noticeable passage is this :—

"There was neuer (I am sure) papist yet so dronken, that made so much of all his fleshlye worshippinges, of Organes, and singing: of altars and altarclothes, of francomsence, and sweete smelling sauours: of banners and streamers: of goodly tunes and melody: of siluer crosses and chalices, but he hath sayd sometime, who required these thinges at our handes? the true worshippers do worship in spirite and veritie."

Here is the same peculiarity of catchwords on the recto as well as on the verso of each page, but the leaves are not numbered. The first sermon seems strangely familiar to me, but yet I cannot identify it. The style is not unlike that of Thomas Lever. W. Sparrow Simpson.

The Wild Cat. (See 8th S. viii. 289.)—I trust Mr. Pickford is mistaken in supposing that the wild cat is extinct in Britain. Such was certainly not the opinion of Dr. St. George Mivart in 1881. It may be well to transfer a portion of a paragraph on this subject from that learned author's important work entitled 'The Cat' to the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

"The wild cat is now (thanks to the destruction of our forests, the introduction of fire-arms, and the over zeal of game-keepers) extinct in England and perhaps in Wales also, though it lived here till within fifty, and in Wales till within twenty years ago.....In Scotland it is still far from uncommon, and is especially frequent in Inverness, Ross-shire, and Sutherland, and on the west coast of the Highlands, where the recent increase of rabbits (animals so useful to it as good food) seems to have occasioned some increase in the number of wild cats. These animals exist also in Skye, but not in the Western Isles."—P. 3.

Edward Peacock.

Emaciated Figures. (See 8th S. viii. 386.)—Will E. L. G. excuse my referring to M. H. Bloxam's 'Glimpse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain,' 1834, pp. 183, 184, in respect of the statement, "I never heard of a tomb with two effigies, living and dead"? Mr. Bloxam observes that "there are some remarkable monuments which first appear in the fifteenth century"; after which he continues, at p. 195 :—

"And these are those in which the upper division of a tomb represents the deceased as in life, full of health and vigour, whilst in a recess beneath, indications of corruption, an emaciated human body, or a human skeleton disclose themselves."

These examples follow :—

"On the tomb of Bishop Fleming in Lincoln Cathedral, who died in 1430, appears his effigy as in life, arrayed in episcopal vestments, whilst in a recess beneath his body is represented in a shroud in a state of decay.

"In Arundel Church the cumbent effigy of John FitzAlan, who died in 1433, presents in an open arched recess beneath the sculptured representation of a human body wasted away and lying in a shroud.

"In Ewelme Church, Oxfordshire, on the monument of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, who died in 1475, her effigy appears arrayed in her usual costume, whilst in a recess below she is again represented in her shroud.

"These monuments, indicative of man's mortality, are to be met with so late as the seventeenth century, since in Tarbick Church, Warwickshire, is the representation of a skeleton beneath a tomb of that era, on wh'ch tomb the effigy of a man in armour reclines."

Tarbick has not been identified. Tarbigg, in Worcestershire, may be conjectured, on the supposition that there is an error.

Ed. Marshall.

Sir David Dalrymple.—Those of your readers who are interested in the works of Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, may be glad of a reference to an unusually full bibliography of his works which was published in the *European Magazine* for September, 1793. This bibliography, which occupies four pages, is apparently unknown to the writer of the life in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' although, so far as that goes, it may contain nothing that is new to him.

W. Roberts.

86, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

"Nowadays."—Dr. Brewer, in his last edition of the 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' makes the startling announcement that the expression is a "corruption of In-our-days, *I' nour days.*" This derivation will, perhaps, be a surprise to Prof. Skeat, who, in his 'Etymological Dictionary,' rightly makes the expression equal to *now-on-days*, and refers to Chaucer, 'C. T.,' 16,864 :—

For any wit that men have *now-a-days.*

To this quotation may be added :—

Lecherie and losengrie and loteles tales,
And geten gold with grete othes beoth gamus *now a days.*

'Piers the Plowman,' A. Passus xi., ll. 36-7, vol. i. p. 288, ed. Skeat, 1886.

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

"Black Banditti."—There are, I imagine, but very few people in these days who have read Lord's Byron's 'Deformed Transformed.' When first it appeared, those who guided the public taste

spoke depreciatingly of it, and were, as the manner was and is, followed by the docile crowd. This popular judgment, if judgment that can be called where the reason has been so little employed, has never been reversed. As I am one of those who can see both merit and beauty in this dramatic poem—although, as the author told his readers from the first, the plot is not in a strict sense original—I have read it many times. Never, however, till to-day was I struck by the fact—or shall I say probability—that the words "black banditti," which occur in the Chorus of Spirits before the walls of Rome, were a reminiscence of the same phrase which is to be found in the 'Daft Days' of Robert Fergusson, the Scottish poet. Fergusson wrote :—

> And thou, great god of aqua-vitæ!
> Wha sways the empire of this city
> . . . . . .
> Be thou prepared,
> To save us frae that black banditti
> The City Guard.

I quote the above from Sir Walter Scott's 'Heart of Midlothian,' where it is used as a motto for the second chapter. Byron says, speaking of Rome :

> Oh! glorious city,
> Must thou be a theme for pity?
> Fight like your first sire, each Roman!
> Alaric was a gentle foeman
> Match'd with Bourbon's black banditti.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

OVING.—I think it is worth while to record that the pronunciation of the name of the village of Oving, which lies to the east of Chichester, is at the present time in a state of transition from Oving, which I presume is the proper form, to Oving. S. ARNOTT.

Ealing.

TRUE DATE OF THE FIRST EASTER.—I am induced to request space to recur to this subject in consequence of the recent appearance of the Variorum Teacher's Edition of the Holy Bible, in which I find that the date (A.D. 31) assigned by Hales for the year of our Lord's Crucifixion and Resurrection is accepted. Now Clinton showed clearly enough that A.D. 30 is the latest date possible whilst himself preferring A.D. 29. I have taken the former of these (A.D. 30) in my 'Bible Chronology,' and still think it by far the most probable. But my object here is to show that the date, A.D. 31, adopted by Hales and followed in this new edition of the Teacher's Bible cannot be the correct one.

Hales rightly gives B.C. 5 as the date of our Lord's birth, and he is probably right in placing it in the autumn of that year rather than at our Christmastide. St. Luke states that our Lord was thirty years of age soon after His baptism when He began to teach. Now thirty years after the autumn of B.C. 5 would be A.D. 26, not 27, as Hales makes it. The Passover mentioned in John ii. 13 was, in all probability, in the spring after that, or of A.D. 27, and that at which our Lord was betrayed and afterwards crucified the third after that, or A.D. 30. Hales takes the feast of John v. 1 as a Passover, and one is distinctly mentioned in John vi. 4. Clinton considers the former as some other feast, and thinks only one Passover intervened between that of John ii. and the final one. I think it probable that our Lord's ministry was extended over three years, and therefore prefer the other view on this point; but there is no indication whatever of any other Passover between the beginning and the end of the ministry. As Clinton points out, A.D. 30 is, therefore, the latest date possible of the Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ, and it is most probably the true date. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

ABRAHAM COWLEY.—The modern custom of indexing the contents of the various current periodical publications is unquestionably one of the greatest utility to literary men in general, and to the busy journalist in particular. But there is a vast area of valuable information which is practically a sealed book to literary inquirers of to-day. I refer more particularly to the better class of periodicals of the earlier part of the century—*Fraser's Magazine*, *Colburn's New Monthly*, and others of a similar type. Many of these contain articles embodying much fresh and hitherto unpublished material on various phases of literature. The Index Society did much excellent work, but it may be questioned whether all its publications together would amount to the value of a General Index to the Periodical Publications of the first half of the present century. I am led to the making of these few remarks after a glance through some odd volumes of *Fraser's*, in vol. xiii. (pp. 395-409) of which is contained a most interesting and important paper on Cowley, apparently the first of a series. The article on Cowley in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' does not contain a reference to this series. It would be unreasonable to expect a biographer to be *au fait* with every article on his particular subject in a thousand and one magazines, but it would be a great convenience to have a General Index such as that suggested above. W. ROBERTS.

86, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

REMAINS OF THE WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY, LONDON.—The following, from the *City Press* of 9 Nov., may be worth preservation in the columns of 'N. & Q.':—

"A curious and interesting discovery has just been made which throws light on the exact site of the old monastery of the White Friars. On the south side of Britton's Court, a *cul de sac* leading out of Whitefriars Street, is situated a house which has been in the possession of the same family for nearly a century, but which was recently placed in the hands of Messrs. Lumley for

sale. On examining the house the clerk was struck with the cellar at the north-west corner of the building, and drew Mr. Henry Lumley's attention to what proved to be a Gothic vault, supported by eight ribs meeting in a rise or boss at the crown of the arch. On further investigations being made, it was discovered that the chamber, about fifteen feet square, was obviously a crypt beneath some portion of the ancient church or monastery. From the crown of the arch to the present floor was about five feet, but on opening the ground a brick floor was discovered, and beneath this again a tiled floor. A few coins and some broken pottery and glass were found in the rubbish between the brick and tile floors, but whether they are of antiquarian value is not yet certain. A small subterranean passage leads from the vault in a westerly direction, and when this is opened up it is hoped that more relics of the old monastery may be discovered. The White Friars were a famous order, and were originally known as the 'Fratres Beatæ Mariæ de Monte Carmeli,' from the fact that the first members of the order retired to Mount Carmel. On being driven to Europe they settled down on the spot known as Whitefriars, and it is a remnant of their monastery that has just been unearthed. It is greatly to be hoped that when the property passes into new hands this bit of buried London, unique of its kind, may be preserved. The place should be indicated by some memorial, and if the crypt cannot be kept as and where it is it should be re-erected elsewhere."

All must echo the pious aspiration expressed in the last sentence but one of this narrative; but, alas! what avail the hopes of antiquaries nowadays against "improved ground-rents" and builders' picks? R. Clark.

Walthamstow.

Principal Shairp at Oxford.—In the September number of *Longman's Magazine* Mr. Andrew Lang said that Principal Shairp was appointed the Oxford Professor of Poetry in 1867, and added that he remembered seeing him lecturing and struggling with the banter of the undergraduates. Mr. Lang did not correct his statement in the October number of the magazine, and may therefore be considered as holding it good. As a matter of fact, Principal Shairp received the appointment in 1877 ('Principal Shairp and his Friends,' p. 330), and was the successor of Sir Francis Doyle, whose retaliation on his youthful auditors may have been in Mr. Lang's mind when he wrote. Thomas Bayne.

Helensburgh, N.B.

Grinling Gibbons's Carving.—It may be of interest to know that a fine piece of oak carving, attributed to this artist, which for years was over the porch of the chancel house in the churchyard of St. Nicholas's Church, Deptford, has been removed to the interior of the church, and placed in a large glass case. The subject is the vision of Ezekiel in the valley of dry bones. Ayeahr.

Russell of Strensham: Cocks.—In a guide to Eastlor Castle (Worcestershire), locally published, the Cocks family is stated to be descended from (among other families) that of the Russells of Strensham Court, co. Worcester. I find no such descent in Burke or elsewhere. The property of Strensham came to the family of the second Lord Somers without the existence of any relationship with the Russells of Strensham, either through his own family or that of his wife Margaret Nash, only daughter of the Rev. Treadway Nash; though this marriage brought it to the Cocksea. The last Lady of the Manor of Strensham, Francis Ravenhill (the name was spelt with an *i* in memory of the last Baronet, "Russell of Strensham"), married, as first husband, the Rev. Richard Nash, D.D., of Clerkenleap, co. Worcester, but she had no issue by him. The reversion of her shares in the Strensham property was devised by her first husband, Dr. Nash, to his brother the Rev. Treadway* Nash, father of Margaret Nash (Lady Somers), as will be seen later in a quotation from Nash's 'Worcestershire.' Francis Ravenhill, wife of Dr. Richard Nash, was Lady of the Manor of Strensham by her descent from Elizabeth Russell, the only one of the three daughters of the last Baronet, Russell of Strensham, who left issue. This Elizabeth Russell married William Dansey, of Brinsop, and had Catherine Dansey, who married John Ravenhill, of Herefordshire, and had Francis Ravenhill, wife of Dr. Richard Nash. In Nash's 'Worcestershire,' p. 391, under head "Strensham," he states that:—

"Sir Francis Russell, the last male Lord of Strensham of that name, died in 1705, leaving his estate equally between three daughters. Two shares were soon reunited by the death of one of the sisters; the third, after passing through different hands, was purchased by Dr. Treadway Nash in the year 1775. The two shares became (in right of his wife Francis) the property of Dr. Richard Nash, who left the reversion of them after his widow's decease to his brother, Dr. Treadway Nash."

Margaret Nash (Lady Somers) was, therefore, only the niece of Francis Ravenhill's first† husband.

C. Coitmore.

The Lodge, Leominster.

First Welcome of the Potato in France.—I gain the following note from a paper on 'The Tercentenary of the Introduction of Potatos' (*sic*) in the November number of the *Journal* of the Royal Horticultural Society, pp. 226, 227:—

"In France we find that the Potato was placed on the royal table in the year 1616; but it was Parmentier, an apothecary, who really introduced it, and did all he could to get it generally cultivated, though not without the assistance of Government. In 1771 a high prize was offered by the Academy of Besançon for the discovery of a new food which would fill the place of cereals in case of a famine. Parmentier showed his Potatos and Louis XVI. gave him fifty morgen of land to plant them on. When showing the first flowers of his Potatos the

* Treadway Nash, is called in Burke, Treadway Russell Nash, though no relation whatever to the Russells. He probably assumed the name on the property being willed to him.

† Francis Ravenhill (Mrs. Nash) married, secondly, Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers, but had again no issue.

king used them as a button-hole bouquet, Queen Marie Antoinette had them in the evening in her hair, and at once princes, dukes, and high functionaries went to Parmentier to obtain such flowers. All Paris talked of nothing but Potatos and the cultivator of them. The king said, 'France will thank you some time hence because you have found bread for the poor.' And France has not forgotten Parmentier, for I saw myself in 1882 Potatos growing on his grave in the grand cemetery of Paris, the Père la Chaise, and I was assured that they were planted there every year, so that his services might never be forgotten by Frenchmen."

ST. SWITHIN.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

POPE'S TRANSLATION OF THE HYMN OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—Charles Butler states that

"a translation, beginning with the lines,—

O God! I love thee, not to gain
The joys of thy eternal reign,

of a celebrated hymn of St. Francis Xavier, was made by Mr. Pope, at Lady Holt, in Sussex, the seat of Mr. Caryl, to whom Mr. Pope dedicated his 'Rape of the Lock.' This was related to the author by the late Mr. Wheble, a member of the Society of Jesus, and a distinguished preacher, who received his information from Mr. Pigott, a member of the same society. It was made at the request of Father Brown, a Jesuit, the chaplain of Mr. Caryl."—'Historical Memoirs of the English Catholics,' third edition, 1822, iv. 428.

In Elwin and Courthope's edition of the 'Works of Alexander Pope' (1882), iv. 499, there is a translation of the 'Prayer of St. Francis Xavier,' beginning as follows:—

Thou art my God, sole object of my love;
Not for the hope of endless joys above;
Not for the fear of endless pains below,
Which they who love Thee not must undergo.

This version was first published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1791, being accompanied by a letter signed "Senex." It is not mentioned in Mr. Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' 1892. It would be interesting to know whether Pope made another translation, beginning with the lines given by Butler. THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

CHINESE PLAYING-CARDS.—I am collecting Chinese playing-cards, and already have the four varieties used by the London Chinese, from whom I have learnt the mysteries of Soahoo (Chefoo dialect) and other simple but fascinating games. Mr. W. H. Wilkinson wrote a catalogue of his collection for the Chicago Exhibition, and I am anxious to procure, or, at any rate, read this book. It must be of the nature of a supplement, as I find no trace of it in the American or English official lists. The British Museum knows it not. Finally, a London bookseller, who inquired about it in America for me, reported it out of print. In this extremity I resort to 'N. & Q.,' in the hope that among the many into whose hands these lines will fall there may be one who possesses, or can put me on the track of this elusive pamphlet.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

BANISHMENT OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF SOMERSET.—I wish to know where the Earl and Countess of Somerset (*temp.* Jas. I.) were banished to, after the trial for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. In Dalton's 'Life and Times of Sir Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon,' it is said they were at Wallingford House; but the only house of this name I know of was the one in Whitehall (now the Admiralty), and they were certainly banished from the Court and from London. Some say that they resided on an estate belonging to the countess. If so, where was it; and is there any ground for believing they lived at Henley after the date of their disgrace?

B. FLORENCE SCARLETT.

CIRQUE VALLEYS.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the other week, mention was made of "cirque valleys" in the Faroe Isles. No book I have access to tells me what kind of formation they are. Will some one kindly enlighten me, or give me a reference? J. D.

[See 'New English Dictionary,' *s.v.* "Cirque" (2).]

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Has there ever been published a bibliography of the works of Sir Walter Scott? I know the pages devoted to him in Bohn's edition of Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual'; they are very useful, but fall very far short of what is wanted.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

"BLEEDING BREAD."—I should be glad of any information concerning the phenomenon known as "bleeding bread," due to the appearance of blood-red patches of *Micrococcus prodigiosus* upon bread or other starchy matters. I understand that many miracles of the mediæval Church, such as the sacred wafer bleeding when profanely cut, &c., may be explained thus, and I should be very glad if any one, through your pages, could refer me to such miracles, and to any superstitions connected with the same. G. C. N.

"MEN OF KENT."—Can any of your very numerous readers kindly give me authentic and accurate information as to the history and origin of the terms "Kentish Men" and "Men of Kent," as applied to the population of that county? There is, we know, a tradition about William the Conqueror being met in Swanscombe Wood, near Dartford, by the "Men of Kent," headed by Stigand, the Archbishop of Canterbury, their persons concealed by boughs of trees *à la* Birnam Wood on its way to Dunsinane; but this, I believe,

is generally considered to be a kind of historical myth. I shall feel exceedingly thankful and obliged for any information in the matter of "Kentish Man" and "Men of Kent."

FRANCIS T. DOLLMAN.

[Consult Indexes to 'N. & Q.,' from 1st S. forward.]

PLACES CALLED GOD.—In the Basque language God is called Yangoiko. The word literally means "the on high Lord." Semasiologically Basque words begin at the end. A place in the province of Bizcaya bears this name. Are there other places called God in the language which is, or was, formerly spoken in the region where they are found; if so, where are they? PALAMEDES.

CLAUSE OR CLOSE ROLLS.—Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas writes in the *Retrospective Review*, N.S., vol. ii. p. 109, note 2: "Clause Rolls, abstracted in the Harleian MS. 1176, fol. 16." Prof. Henry Morley, quoting the above in 'English Writers,' vol. iv. p. 151, writes "Close Rolls." Which is the more accurate,—"Clause" or "Close"?

S. M. O. S.

THE VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—In the autumnal season, amid the manifold changings of nature, I think there is no plant excels in beauty the Virginian creeper. To see it when the sun is glinting on its mass of rubescent foliage is a sight even more enrapturing than the first bloom of the rose. Perhaps some one interested in folk-lore could refer me to legends and stories associated with it, to the origin of its name, and references to it in poetry and prose. W. A. HENDERSON.

Dublin.

CHURCH BELLS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me if the church bells of Staffordshire and Worcestershire have been exhaustively described; and what would be the best method of taking a rubbing of an inscription round a bell?

ARTHUR MADELEY.

Coalbournbrook, Stourbridge.

SOURCES OF QUOTATIONS.—

"Dandum est Deo cum aliquid facere posse, quod nos investigare non possumus."

With reference to Shakspere's 'Hamlet':—

"C'est une composition entièrement barbare, où l'on ne découvre aucune trace des idées et de la manière de Sophocle."

The former has been attributed to St. Augustine, the latter to Geoffroy, a literary critic of the First Empire. L. HORTON-SMITH.

"METAL": "METTLE."—The *Lancet* is not a careless paper, and I was not surprised to find that my initial surprise was unjustified, when I read (p. 1450, 7 Dec., 'Rep. Med. Council') about "putting the body on its metal." The best friend of every word-noter, Prof. Skeat, tells us that the words are the same and used indifferently in the first Shakespere. Surely, however, it has become customary to restrict "mettle" to mind, and "metal" to matter. When, and how? To a "why" may be unreasonable.

W. R. GOWERS.

OLD PICTURE.—I have an old oil picture of the betrothal of a boy about eight with a girl about five years old. There is a fragment of a paper label at the back, "* * * anno domini 1477 with Lady Anne, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk." Will some kind frequenter of the British Museum oblige a poor house-ridden octogenarian by referring to the Peerages, and complete the history of this incident, for which he will be grateful? HUGH OWEN, F.S.A.

12, Porteus Road, W.

SOURCE OF PROVERB SOUGHT.—

When quality meets compliments pass.

H. T.

CHAUCER.—Will Prof. Skeat, or any one else, kindly tell me who first called Chaucer "the morning star of song"? He is so called by Campbell in his little poem 'Chaucer and Windsor,' and by Tennyson in 'A Dream of Fair Women,' first stanza. JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

VERSES ON CRICKET.—Charles Box, in his 'Theory and Practice of Cricket' (1868), p. 63, quotes from some verses on a cricket match between Eton College and the Epsom Club, which, from internal evidence, was probably played about the year 1815. The names of various members of the Eton eleven are indicated thus: W—ld—r, W—lk—ns, D—pu—s, L—sh—ngt—n. A boy named H—d—g gets seventy-four runs, and christens his bat Mrs. K—. If any of your readers will have the kindness to tell me, either privately or through your columns, where the whole poem is to be found, I shall be very much obliged. PHILIP NORMAN.

45, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington.

LINES BY BLAYDS.—Can any of your readers kindly give the lines posted in Balliol College *à propos* of Blayds (Calverley), "J. S. C.," being sent down? The don's sonnet began—

Scholar, redolent of weed,

How did it go on? Calverley's reply runs—

Your wit is tolerable, but
The case you understand ill,
For tho' the Dons want Blayds to cut,
They'll never find a handle.

W. RADCLIFFE.

STANHOPE.—I should much like to ascertain what is known concerning Charles and Philip Stanhope, sons of Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, in whom Lord Chesterfield took an interest. It is on record in the 'Letters' that he sent them to

school. Can any one inform me of their subsequent career; and whether any portrait exists of these children, their mother, or Mr. Philip Stanhope their father? WINIFRED BURGHCLERE.

[Have the Chevening Records been searched?]

LORD STAFFORD'S INTERLUDE PLAYERS.—I may ask permission to repeat my first question in 'N. & Q.' (7th S. x. 69) which ran thus:—

"In the Launceston municipal accounts for 1577 is the entry among the payments, 'To the enterlude players, viz., my L. Stafford's men, 13s. 4d.' (Peter's 'History of Launceston,' p. 211). Who were Lord Stafford's men?"

No answer to this question has been forthcoming, but one may now be aided by the fact that in the archives of the Corporation of Ipswich is to be found a similar entry. According to the 'Ninth Report of the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission' (Appendix, p. 250), a book of accounts of receipts and payments of Thomas Shearman and Edward Cage, Chamberlains in 1582, contains entries of "Rewardes to Players of Interludes," including "Paid to the Lord Staffordes plaiers, the thre and twentie of September, vis. viiid." I, therefore, would again venture to ask who these were. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

JOHN FOXE THE MARTYROLOGIST.—Rafe and Mary, children of the Martyrologist, were baptized at Waltham Abbey 29 January, 1565/6 ('Dict. of National Biography'). Has any further trace of this Rafe Foxe been discovered? J. C. F.

DATE OF REPRINT OF LECTURE.—I would like to know the publisher and date of the reprint of a lecture on 'The Genesis of the Elements,' delivered by Mr. Crooks at the Royal Institution.

A. RUTHERFORD.

OGILVY'S 'FRENCH PEDIGREES.'—In 1873 Col. Gabriel Ogilvy was offering for sale privately, in London, his 'Notes on the Families and Pedigrees of French Protestant Refugees.' Can any one tell me what became of those 'Notes' ultimately, or give me any further information concerning them?

K. K. K.

OLIVER AND BURROUGHES FAMILIES, CO. YORK.—Wanted, particulars of genealogy of John Oliver, of the Old Park Corn Mill, Sheffield, co. York, 1822, and of his wife, *née* Burroughes (or Burrows), of Leeds, co. York. Was Mr. Oliver related to Admiral Robert Dudley Oliver, R.N., who married, in 1805, Philadelphia Hannah (? Mary), daughter of Sir Charles Saxton, Bart., Commissioner of H.M. Navy, &c., of Circourt, co. Berks., or to Capt. Oliver, R.N., who married in 1806, Miss Lane, of Southtown Cottage, near Yarmouth, co. Norfolk (*vide* Marshall's 'Naval Biography,' 'Annual Register,' 1805 and 1806, and 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' art. "Robert Dudley Oliver).

JAMES TALBOT.

Replies.

"NAMANCOS AND BAYONA'S HOLD."

(8th S. viii. 387.)

As regards Namancos, all the commentators follow Todd, who in 1809 referred to Mercator's atlas of 1636, "in which the place is clearly marked rather to the east of Cape Finisterre," &c. Jerram, in his edition of 1874, says:—

"Namancos also appears in Ojea's map of Galicia (1650), but seems to have been afterwards omitted, as it is not found in Nolin's map (1762) nor in that of Lopez (1784), nor in the 'Atlas Nacional de España' of 1838."—P. 82.

Todd had previously, in 1801, suggested Numantia. None of the editors makes much of Bayona; but Hunter, in his 'Critical and Historical Tracts,' No. 3, June, 1850, throws out the following suggestion:—

"I believe that Milton did not by 'Bayona's hold' intend either Bayonne in France, or Bayona in Spain, though they both lie in the direction in which the Angel must be understood to look, but another place called by the Dutch sailors 'Cork Bayonne,' which lay near the extreme point of Cape Finisterre, and therefore near to Namancos, and within ken (if he could see so far) of a person looking over sea without intervening land from the neighbourhood of our own Land's End, the Cape Finisterre of England. This place is not in the ordinary maps; but it is found in the map of the coast of Galicia in the rare book of Pilotage, printed at Amsterdam in 1662, and again in 1676, with the title 'The Lightening Column or Sea-Mirrour.' In one of the maps near the extreme point of Cape Finisterre is 'Corco Bayona,' which is thus spoken of in the text of the work—'About a league to the eastward of Cape de Finisterre on the south side, lyeth the haven of Seche or Corcovia, and is called by the Dutch shipmasters Corck Bayone.' 'Bayona's hold' ought, I think, to be printed 'Bayona's Hold.'"—Pp. 51, 52.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Glasgow.

In R. C. Browne's 'Milton' (Clarendon Press series) there is the following note on the above words:—

"Milton supposes the Archangel still seated (as in the vision) looking to Namancos near Cape Finisterre, marked in Mercator's Atlas of 1623 and 1636 in the map of Galicia, where the Castle of Bayona is also conspicuous."

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

Dr. E. C. Brewer, in his 'Reader's Handbook,' gives Numantia, a town in Old Castile, Spain, as another name for Namancos, and states that the "guarded mount" looking towards it is the fortified mount called St. Michael at the Land's End, which faces Old Castile. Numantia is given in Dr. Butler's 'Atlas of Ancient Geography,' lat. 41° 52′ N., long. 2° 18′ W. of Greenwich.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

I have an atlas, 'A Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World,' by John Speed, London, 1662.

The individual maps, however, are of various dates, the earliest being 1572, and that of Spain, in particular, 1626. The most diligent search of the latter has failed to disclose the whereabouts of Namancos (or, indeed, anything nearer than Betancos and Simancos). Bayona, of course, figures in its usual place in the south-west corner of Gallicia.

T. A. FALCON.

Starcross, S. Devon.

PORTRAITS OF JOHN KEATS (8th S. viii. 324, 450).—It is not disputed by the family of George Keats that the Severn miniature which I have was, as Severn wrote, that exhibited at the Royal Academy. It may, therefore, be presumed that it was selected by Severn, who would have preferred the original. Severn wrote repeatedly that this one, in my possession, was the "only one" of the series "done from life," and I have his letters. MR. SPEED quotes his grandmother's belief, founded on his grandfather's conversation, that his copy reached America in 1818. If this were so it might still be a copy of that preferred by Severn, which was exhibited in 1819, and which I have, and which was "the only one I did from life." I may add that my grandfather, who brought me up, and my great-uncle, who stayed with me each year up to 1885 and used often to visit with me the former Wentworth Place, which he had named and in which he had also lived at the same time as Keats, both remembered the portrait sold by Mrs. Lindon to my grandfather as the original, rather than any of the replicas, such as my grandfather's and Moxon's. The original (which is in water colours on ivory) is far finer than the replica executed by Severn for my grandfather. It is more luminous and the hands are better painted. Most of the replicas are, I think, in oils. The better one of my two is in oils. CHARLES W. DILKE.

DICKENS, ZOLA, AND "SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION" (8th S. viii. 165, 257, 434).—The case noticed by MR. ASTLEY will be found related in the 'Annual Register' for 1775, p. 78, where it is copied from the *Philosophical Transactions*. Certainly the combustion cannot be called spontaneous, for the reporter, Mr. Wilmer, says the woman's "shift was set on fire either by the candle from the chair, or a coal falling from the grate."

J. DIXON.

SHAKSPEARE'S "TWO FRIENDS" (8th S. viii. 425).—It may be as well to correct the error in the quotation from the *Birmingham Weekly Post* as to the date of the death of John Heminge, one of the editors of the 1623 folio edition of Shakspeare's works. He died on 12 Oct., 1630, and not 1620. The error is doubtless typographical. The date is correctly given in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and the slip would be obvious to any Shakspearian who remembers that the first folio was published three years after the alleged date of the editor's death. H. MURRAY.

"LUCK MONEY" (8th S. viii. 348).—It is still almost universally the custom for luck money to be returned when cattle are sold by private agreement. In this neighbourhood the amount is one shilling per head for "beast," sixpence for pigs. This is returned when payment is made, without anything said. The amount for sheep is not fixed, but varies from a penny to sixpence, according to agreement. Even when cattle are sold by auction, these returns are often made; in some markets, I believe, always, but in others a stand has been made against them, and the question of a return or no return has to be agreed upon beforehand. Retford market, I am told, has been "ruined" by the refusal of farmers to submit to a return when selling by auction, to the great advantage of Gainsborough, where "luck money" is allowed. C. C. B.

The custom mentioned by DUNHEVED is common in the counties of Antrim and Down, and, indeed, the practice seems to be increasing. Irrespective of the amount of luck money returned by the seller to the buyer of his horses and cattle, the sum is always called a "luck penny" in this neighbourhood. There is no accustomed tariff, the amount being just as much as the buyer can induce the seller to give. Twenty shillings is not an unusual "luck penny." W. W. DAVIES.

Lisburn, co. Antrim.

This custom is, to the best of my belief, still in vogue in East Anglia. Between the farmer and the higgler "handsel," or earnest money, was the regular way of sealing a bargain. It was usually a small sum, scarce a "deposit" in the sense we now use it. W. B. GERISH.

Wormley Herts.

In all the cattle markets of this district "luck money" is a feature in dealings between buyer and seller. Here, and also at Retford, a stand was made against the custom by the market authorities, backed by most of the feeders of fat stock in the district, who considered the custom a bad one and against the commercial interests. Butchers and some auctioneers took the side of "luck money," and the battle was severe, one result being the establishment of a rival market at Gainsborough. Retford gave way, after some months' fighting, and this year Worksop did the same, so that "luck money" still prevails as an old custom.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

The custom of giving "luck money" prevails in all the large Yorkshire markets, and the rate is, as your correspondent states, two shillings per score on sheep and a shilling a head on "beasts." It is not unusual for a Yorkshireman to ask for something back "for luck" on making a payment

of any kind. It is the proper thing to spit on all money so obtained, as on all found or received as a gift. E. S. A.

THE NEWLAND OAK (8th S. viii. 447).—Most of the many books on Dean Forest contain figures of this oak and of other great oaks in the Forest proper, *i.e.*, in the two adjoining parishes, West Dean and East Dean. It is not possible to judge a tree's age by its size, as growth depends on soil. It is not uncommon to find one tree making annually four times the height and girth of another near it. I have photographs of Newland oak, and have often been to see it; and though it is very large, I should doubt its being as old as some of my other oak-tree friends.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

GRIVILL (8th S. viii. 327).—This name should probably read Greville. Sir Edward Greville, of Harrold Park, Essex, third son of Sir Fulke Greville, of Beauchamp Court, by the heiress of Willoughby, was M.P. for co. Warwick in 1593 and 1604. He received knighthood at Theobalds 7 May, 1603, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord John Grey, of Pirgo, and widow of Henry Denny, Esq. A second knight of this name was Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote (knighted before 1619, but date not recorded), who, being much involved in debt, sold his whole estate to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and died without male issue. Either of these knights might be the Sir Edward inquired after, but I have no note of the date of death in either case. The second Sir Edward married Joan, daughter of Lord Chancellor Bromley. W. D. PINK.

The Sir Edward Grevill about whom MR. FERET inquires was the last in the male line of an old family, whose descent from *temp.* Henry IV. is to be seen in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' under "Milcote," near Stratford-on-Avon. Dugdale gives a picturesque account of how his father, Lodovick Grevill, for a very atrocious murder, suffered death at Warwick. Sir Edw. Grevill, after his father's death, got through the family estates, which were extensive, very rapidly, and died leaving issue only daughters. He had a brief connexion with this parish by purchasing the lordship of the manor from Robert Catesby, the Gunpowder Treason conspirator, at the beginning of the reign of James I. He held it, however, but a very short time, and then sold it to Sir Thomas Holt, of Aston. Dugdale does not give the date of his death or place of burial; but in documents of the period he is described as "of Milcote." ROBERT HUDSON.

Lapworth.

The surname Grivill is, I think, intended for Grevill. Sir Edward Grevill, of Milcote, co. Warwick, was the son of Lodowick Grevill, and Thomasine, daughter of Sir William Petrie, Knt., his wife. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, Chancellor of England, and by her had one son (John), who died unmarried in his father's lifetime, and seven daughters. The elder branch of the family of Grevill of Milcote at his death became extinct. Sir Edward was knighted at Theobalds, 7 May, 1603. He, being much involved in debt, sold his whole estate to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. Of the date of death or place of burial I can find no record.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

"MARDLE" (8th S. viii. 325).—This word is given in any good glossary of the East Anglian dialect. Nall derives it from, or connects it with, Walloon *merdaille*, a noisy troop of children, and Gaelic *mordhail*, an assemblage.

When I saw Mr. Nightingale's paper in the *Daily News*, I wondered how he found the derivation from A.-S. *mägdh*, a young girl—though no doubt this Saxon word is akin to the East Anglian *mauther*, a girl. For an example of *mardle*, perhaps the following lines, from a rare book by Mr. Walter Rye, called 'Rubbish and Nonsense,' may be acceptable. They occur at p. 101 of that volume, in a poem called 'A Lay of the Broads':—

> The gentleman, who to the right you see,
> None other than Tungate the skipper can be:
> For seventeen hours he 's sat on that chair,
> To forty-two people *a-mardling* there:
> But forty-one of the men have gone,
> And of all the lot there stayeth but one.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

Is not the Rev. R. C. Nightingale too poetical in his derivation of this word? *Mägdh*, too, is not the A.-S. for a young girl; the form is *mæg þ* or *mæge þ*. Is not "mardle" more probably a dialectal variety of *maðelian*, to speak, harangue, &c.? *Maðelung* is equivalent to loquacity, garrulity. Is the word cognate to the Yorkshire "maddle," to talk inconsistently, to forget or confound one thing with another, as people do in their second childhood? F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

QUARTERSTAFF (8th S. vii. 347, 413; viii. 33, 172, 273).—Like MR. MOULE, my ideas of the length of this weapon have been disturbed by MR. STILWELL'S measurements. I have repeatedly heard a sergeant at Woolwich call it a "close-quarterstaff"; but as he was a greater adept at athletic exercises than etymology, he cannot be adduced as an authority. With regard to its use—that is, in a "bout"—it certainly is not grasped with one hand at a quarter of its length, but by both hands in the centre; or, to be precise, each hand grasping it a few inches beyond the centre, with the staff held horizontally above the head.

AYEARR.

BULL-ROARER (8th S. vii. 7, 98, 158, 258, 334, 457; viii. 12, 55, 114, 237, 298).—The examples

of literal translation given by your correspondent at the last reference seem to me to differ from his rendering of *temporis acti* as "acted time," as we cannot "act time," and so the expression is not English. Authority enough might be given for Longfellow's use of "edify." Let one example suffice :—

> A litle lowly Hermitage it was,
> Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side,
> Far from resort of people that did pas
> In traveill to and froe : a litle wyde
> There was an holy chappell *edifyde*,
> Wherein the Hermite dewly wont to say
> His holy things each morne and eventyde.
> Spenser, 'The Faerie Queene,' I. i. § 34.

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

It is always pleasant to refer to O. W. Holmes, and the discussion of Mr. Warren's Anglo-Latin phrase may well point to a mention of the clever verses 'Æstivation' in 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.'

Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

Hastings.

Waterloo Banquet (8th S. viii. 208, 256).—It should be noted, with reference to this picture, that the artist omitted in the first instance to include Sir Edward Baines, who "served in the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands and France as adjutant-general, and was severely wounded at Waterloo," and who died in 1838. Owing, however, to the remonstrance of a member of Sir Edward's family, the artist inserted the portrait in the extreme left-hand corner. It is most probable he copied the portrait in the Army and Navy Club, which was founded by the general.

Henry A. Johnston.

Kilmore, Richhill, co. Armagh.

Warren (8th S. viii. 268, 374).—I can partially answer my own query. I find Sir Ralph Warren was the son of Thomas Warren, fuller, and grandson of Wm. Warren, of Fering, Essex. He died 11 July, 1533. Lady Joan, whom I mentioned, was his second wife. Their daughter, Joan Warren, married Sir Henry Williams, *alias* Cromwell, by whom she had issue Robert Cromwell, father of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. Sir Thomas Cromwell also married twice. The Christian name of his first wife was Avice, but I cannot trace her surname. She died 26 Feb., 1588. His second wife was Joan, daughter of John Lake, and widow of Sir Ralph Warren. He died 11 Feb., 1566, aged seventy-two. I am still anxious to trace the connexion of Thomas Warren (who married Alice) with Sir Ralph.

Chas. Jas. Ferret.

Dr. Nicholson and Mr. Donnelly (8th S. viii. 427).—The title of Dr. Nicholson's excellent pamphlet, which costs only one shilling, is: "A Refutation of the Hon. I. Donnelly's Great Cryptogram. No Cipher in Shakespeare. By the Rev. A. Nicholson, LL.D. London, T. Fisher Unwin. Leamington, Burgis & Colbourne." He makes short work of Mr. Donnelly's pretentious parade of figures, which by tricky manipulation is made to seem so imposing. It may "deceive the elect"; it certainly will not deceive any mathematician. It is singular that a sufficient answer to Donnelly appears just two pages further on in 'N & Q.' (8th S. viii. 429). The numbering on which this "critic" relies is there shown to have quite another meaning from that which he assumes for it.

Walter W. Skeat.

Like E. S. A., I may confess that I make no pretence of understanding the so-called "great cryptogram," which, whether purely imaginary or not, has probably never yet convinced man, woman, or child. I do not know whether its hidden mysteries have yet been dealt with fully by the initiated; but if its arguments are on a par with some of those found in the catastatic portion, they are not entirely beyond contention. Mr. Donnelly, for instance, begins by assuming (an assumption entirely devoid of proof) that Shakespeare had no classical knowledge, and then brings forward classical allusions in the plays as evidence against his authorship. But even this device sometimes fails him. Alluding to a passage in 'Twelfth Night' (V. i.)—

> Like to the Egyptian thief, at point of death,
> Kill what I love—

he rightly refers it to Heliodorus's 'Ethiopics.' These lines, he says, must have been written by some one versed in the classics, for there was at that time no translation of the work into English. Will it be believed that at the time when 'Twelfth Night' was written there were actually two editions extant of Heliodorus's 'Ethiopics' translated into English? The work was translated by Thomas Underdown, and published, the first edition in 1569, the second in 1587. The translation is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

J. Foster Palmer.

Hall and Orr Families (8th S. viii. 348).—As a descendant of the Hall family, of St. Nicholas Acons, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London (arms, three dogs' heads), may I refer C. N. R. to the following authorities?—Harleian MS. 1551, fol. 98, 1880, pp. 340, 341. *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (New Series), vol. i. p. 466, &c. This embraces copies of the wills of some twenty members of the Hall family. 'Visitation of London,' 1633. J. J. Howard's 'Miscellanea,' &c., vol. ii. pp. 255, 256. All the above are printed. He will find that John Hall, son of Thomas and Margaret, had no fewer than twenty-seven children, he having been three times married. He was buried 26 Nov., 1618, at St. Nicholas Acons. This will carry C. N. R. back to a period long prior to

1670, the date previous to which he requires information. He will also find some 100 entries relating to this Hall family in "The Register Book of the Parish of St. Nicholas Acons, London, 1539 to 1812. Transcribed by William Brigg, Esq., B.A., 1890," and privately printed, a printed copy of which can be obtained from Mr. Brigg, at Harpenden, near St. Albans, Herts, price 12s. 6d.

F. W. Mills.

I have been making inquiries for some time about a family of Hall who were intermarried with families named Disset, Deceise, Decyx, or De Saix (Huguenots), Medcalf, Norton, and Wilson, during the last century; and there was a Thomas Hall, of Drumclay, (near?) Enniskillen, born about 1812, who was probably of the same connexion. These Irish Nortons claimed Sir Dudley Norton as an ancestor. Is it possible that C. N. R. can give me particulars of this (same?) family, or has a pedigree of the family which would throw some light on the relationship existing between the above names?

Wm. Jackson Pigott.

Dundrum, co. Down.

Great Beds (8th S. viii. 348).—The record of the first large bed which was of iron will be found in Deuteronomy iii. 11:—

"For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of iron; is it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man."

Dr. Arbuthnot states the cubit of the Scriptures to be a little less than 22 inches, consequently Og's bed measured 17 feet by 7.

In the Great Exhibition of 1851, Leistler, of Vienna, exhibited a state bed, being eleven feet long by nine feet wide, and thirteen feet high; made of zebra-wood.

The "White Hart" inn at Scole, which was taken down in 1795, and the bed formerly to be seen there, are described in 'N. & Q.,' 1st S. i. 245, 283, 323.

Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

De Brus (8th S. viii. 348).—Barbour was the first of our Scottish vernacular poets, and composed 'The Brus' nearly fifty years after the death of Robert I. He wrote of him as "Robert the Brus Erl of Carrik," just as he called John de Balliol "Schir Johne the Balleoll," and Sir Walter de l'Isle "Schir Gawter the Lile." De Brus was a territorial name, taken from the castle and lands of Bruis, between Cherbourg and Vallonges, in Normandy. "Li sires de Breaux e due sens des homez"—the lords of Bruis with two hundred men—are mentioned among the knights who accompanied William the Conqueror. The name Bruis, Brusse, Breaux, Brix, Brussée, Braose, &c., is spelt in twenty-four different ways in various documents in England, Scotland, and France. The territorial significance of the Norman *de* would soon be lost as the title became familiar at a time when surnames were becoming fixed in Scotland. In cases where the land conferring the title, merging into a surname, was situated in Scotland, the meaning was well understood. Hence Barbour writes of Schir James of Douglas and Cristol of Setoun (for Christopher de Seaton). But he retains the meaning of certain foreign names, as Schir Amer or Amery of Vallanch for Aymer de Valence, and Schir Gilbert de la Haye for de la Haye. "The Brus" was not used to express the king exclusively; Barbour also calls his brother Schir Edward the Brus.

Wyntoun, writing between forty and fifty years later than Barbour, still uses the form "the Brws"; but he frankly acknowledges his indebtedness to Barbour, and no doubt took his nomenclature from that author. Writing in the reign of David II. he refers to him as "Dawy the Brws, oure Kyng" (viii. c. xix. l. 2940), but in other places he drops the definite article, as:—

> Quhat that efftyr this Brws Robert
> In all hys tyme dyde efftyrwart,
> The Archdecene of Abbyrdene
> In Brwys hys Buk has gart be sene.
>
> VIII. c. xviii. l. 2923.

Evidently at this date (c. 1420) the form "de Brus" had no place in the vernacular, and "the Brus" was yielding place to the modern form of the surname. It would, however, be rash in E. to assume the fourteenth or fifteenth century as the date of the picture which bears the name de Brus on the back of it.

Herbert Maxwell.

This must be the family of de Brueys, now extinct in France, originally the Scotch family of Bruce. Or possibly the Scotch Bruces came from France. Hozier gives the de Brueys as Barons of St. Chapte et d'Aigalliers, Seigneurs de Souvinargues, Coseigneurs de Deyme, &c., a long string of them. There was another branch of the family Barons de Fontcouverte in Languedoc, from which branch I am lineally descended, and concerning which I shall be glad to give any further information. The de Brueys were a good old family, a Guillaume de Brueix being mentioned in Froissart as a captain under Bertrand du Guesclin, 1366. The name is spelt variously de Brueis, de Brueix, de Brues, de Brois, and de Brueys. The arms of de Brueys de Fontcouverte (impaled with the Durands of Montpellier) were Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued azure, debruised by a bendlet of the last, charged with three mullets of the first, for Brueyx de Fontcouverte. A branch of the family appears to have settled in England, for in Burke's 'Armorial for Eng., Scot., and Ireland,' 1843, I find "De Brewes, Az., a lion ramp. or crowned with an orb of crosses crosslet of the second." I shall be much obliged to any one who can give me information concerning these latter.

I shall be glad also if E. will send me his name and address. A notable fact is that the de Brueys arms are much the same as the old royal arms of Scotland, where "the ruddy lion ramps in gold," and are not at all like the arms borne by the Bruces of the present day. C. J. DURAND.

Grange Villa, Guernsey.

Robert Bruce, son and heir of Robert de Brus, one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland in 1286, was summoned as a baron (1295) to the English Parliament, as Robert de Brus. He was the father of Robert Bruce (the "Brus of Bannockburn") who was crowned King of Scotland in 1305. This Robert Bruce is the first of the family I can find bearing the name of Bruce. He is termed also, as we see, "de Brus." He probably bore both designations. It would seem, then, that the family of de Brus first began to be called Bruce about the end of the thirteenth century.

C. W. CASS.

This, the original form of the Bruce name in Scotland, I do not think was in vogue after the fourteenth century, and during it was rare. It afterwards became Bruse, Brus, Bruys, Broise, Brois, Broyis, Bros, Brewis, &c., all without the *de*, and finally Bruce. It seems as if some one has been having "larks" with the picture in question.

WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.

THE THATCHED COTTAGE AT PADDINGTON (8th S. vii. 485; viii. 406).—At the former of these references CELER ET AUDAX quotes from the *Stamford Post* a brief notice of this survival of antiquity; but no detailed description of this very interesting building has yet appeared, so far as I am aware, in 'N. & Q.' I paid it a visit for the express purpose of describing it in these columns, but have since come across the 'Bayswater Annual' for 1885, which has a long account of it, so correct that I prefer to give a brief abstract of it instead of using words of my own:—

"'Chambers's Cottage,' as it is now generally called, is situate on the west side of the old burial-ground. It stands in seclusion behind St. Mary's Terrace. The entrance from the modern street prepares you for an older scene. At No. 12, a narrow walled way, flanked with the boles of old trees, leads you to the spot. At the end, a pair of wooden gates block the way, and you note the primitive lantern, which prevailed in cottages in 'the world before gas,' still fixed in its old panel. You find yourself then in a spacious, high-walled garden, its shrubbery gone, but still studded with silver birches. The walls of the cottage consist of a rubble of pebbles and broken flint. The roof is, of course, very heavy thatch. The long room on the ground floor is fitted in every possible place with cupboards, converting the square chambers into modified octagons. Even the porch is full of them. The exact date of its erection is not known. Maps of the last century show it; it was standing long before the present red-brick wall separated it from the burial-ground, and its occupant—there being then no canal—could walk straight to the old church by simply passing through his wicket-gate. In 1820 the cottage was in the possession of a Mr. Chambers, a banker of Bond Street. In those days the occupants commanded an uninterrupted view of the Harrow Road as it turned northward, St. Mary's Terrace and Bridge Terrace not being built. Claremont House, adjoining Chambers's Cottage, was remarkable for the 'Claremont Caverns,' about which many uncanny tales were told. They were the work of a Mr. Southgate Stevens, who here carried on in secret processes for extracting gold from quartz and other minerals. He spent some 30,000*l.* on this fruitless quest. He may have been misled by a passage in the Harleian MSS., dated 1557, in which one Alexander Howes writes of certain fields in Paddington, 'What mynes, leade, or other commodytes ar upon the premisses I know not.' The rocks and *débris* left behind by Mr. Stevens are still used to enclose the little cottages called Claremont Cottages."

R. CLARK.

Walthamstow.

BOLEYN (8th S. viii. 328).—Sir Geoffrey Boleyne, mercer, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1458, was great-grandfather of Anne Boleyne. His eldest son, by his marriage with Anne, daughter and coheiress of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings, was

Sir William Boleyne, who married Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde. His son and heir,

Sir Thomas Boleyne, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and was father of

Anne Boleyne.

See Burke's 'Extinct Peerage.'

C. W. CASS.

Sir Geoffrey, the Lord Mayor, was great-grandfather to Anne Boleyn. Simon, the priest of Sall, was, I think, as he died 1483, brother to Sir Geoffrey, and so not uncle, as MR. PICKFORD says, but great-great-uncle to Anne. By-the-by, who was Lord Mayor Geoffrey's grandfather; and was the Sall and Hever and Blickling family a branch of the Bullens, now Williamses, of Penpont and Abercamlais, Breconshire? The arms are the same, save that the field of the Breconshire Bullens was argent. T. W.

Aston Clinton.

Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London, was grandfather to Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, Queen Anne's father. He was Alderman successively of the wards of Castle Baynard and Bassishaw, served the office of sheriff in 1446-7, and mayor in 1457-8, and received knighthood during his mayoralty. He died in June or July, 1463, being buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry. John Lok, or Locke, sheriff in 1461-2, is said in Hatton's 'New View' to have been buried in the church of St. Mary le Bow. I have no evidence that he was ever an alderman.

W. D. PINK.

SUPERSTITION (8th S. viii. 248, 351).—Continuing the correspondence on this subject, I may say that

I have lately become the lessee of a house in North Devon, and while having some repairs carried out it became necessary to take up the floor of the drawing-room (which was on the ground floor), when some eight horses' skulls and ten bullocks' skulls were discovered in a high state of preservation, all laid in order. No other bone, such as leg or rib, was to be seen.

STANLEY SCOTT, Colonel.

DORSET DIALECT (8th S. viii. 285, 377, 411, 458).—MR. HEMS cannot have fully read my note, which said that Beer and Oakford, in connexion with Hayford Bridge, cannot be in Devon. Nor can they. Not an idea was there to deny the existence of places of those names in Devon. Beer, Devon, at all events, is a familiar place-name to every one. However, I was wrong about the identification of the Dorset places intended. MR. FRY, who has exceptional knowledge of all things relating to Hayford Bridge, shows this. H. J. MOULE.

Dorchester.

AN ESSEX PAMPHLET (8th S. viii. 267).—As no reply has appeared to this query, may I be permitted to say that I learn that the pamphlet contains the substance of the returns in reply to Archbishop Whitgift's letter addressed to the bishops in 1603? I am told also that it is possible the Essex returns may be found included in Harl. MS. 595.

W. B. GERISH.

Wormley, Herts.

SHELTA (8th S. viii. 348, 435).—Myself a student of jargons, I read with interest the correspondence on this subject, but am astonished to see no mention of Kuno Meyer. Others have treated Shelta as it exists to-day; but he has traced it back to the Middle Ages, and shown that it was once used by Irish kings, and that abundant traces of it are to be found in Irish literature. MR. BOUCHIER asks for the derivation of the name. It is simply the old Irish *Belre* (modern *Beurla*), with metamorphosis of the initial *b* to *sh*. It is curious that a jargon is said to exist in Ireland called Beurla na Saor (mason's language); and I have been told by a friend of mine, a native of Cork, and himself a mason, that he has heard it spoken. This gentleman speaks Irish fluently, and is, therefore, unlikely to have been deceived as to the fact of the *Beurla* being quite different.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

EDWARD BALLIOL (8th S. viii. 428).—The question raised by MR. BADDELEY is a very obscure one. The usually accurate De Mas Latrie ('Trésor de Chronologie,' p. 1713), in his account of the Duce d'Andria of the family De Baux (Del Balzo), describes François de Baux as marrying (about 1348) "Marguerite d'Anjou-Tarente, veuve d'Edouard Baliol, roi d'Ecosse," by whom he had two children. On the other hand, modern historians, such as Burton, Tytler, and Æneas Mackay (in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'), make no mention of any marriage whatever contracted by Edward Balliol; while contemporary chroniclers—Fordun and Wynton on the Scottish side, and Walsingham on the English—are equally silent on the point, although the last-named gives details ('Hist. Anglic.,' ann. 1295) of the negotiations entered into by John Baliol as to the marriage of Edward with Princess Joan of France. The dates, in any case, are hopelessly mixed. If Margaret married the Duke of Andria in 1348 or 1349, she was certainly not at that time widow of Edward Baliol, who survived until 1367, and as late as 1354 was styled by Edward III. of England (though perhaps somewhat ironically) "our dear cousin Edward, King of Scotland."

OSWALD HUNTER BLAIR, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus, N.B.

PROVERBIAL SAYING: "HERB JOHN" (8th S. viii. 348).—Whatever may have been the meaning of the saying attributed to the King of France, there can scarcely be a doubt as to the identity of the plant "herb John." Many plants have, indeed, been associated with St. John the Baptist, as, for instance, wormwood (St. John's girdle), the carob (St. John's bread), *Hieracium pilosella* (St. John's blood), orpine, corn marigold (flower of St. John), and others; but "herb John" *par excellence* is, and always has been, *Hypericum perforatum*, or St. John's wort, also known as devil-fuge (*fuga dæmonum*), tutsan (Fr. *toute saine*), or heal-all, and by our village children as hundred-holes. Both Lyte and Gerard give the name St. John's wort to this plant, and though the particular form "herb John" occurs in neither of them, it is found in the 'Alphita' glossary (Clarendon Press, 1887), p. 78:—

"Herba Sancti Johannis, ypericon, scopa regea [*sic*], triscalamus, herba perforata, fuga demonum idem. g^a herbe Johan; anglice, Seynt Jones uurt."

And again at p. 177:—

"Scopa regis, ypericon, fuga demonum, herba perforata, herba Johannis idem. g^a herbe Jon, an. seint Joneswert."

At the former reference the editor gives in a note, "*Herbe de S. Jean*, Cotgrave." The reputed virtues of the plant are sufficiently indicated by its various names. If we set over against them what Gerard says, truly enough, of the violent and even dangerous effects of coloquintida, the meaning of the French king's phrase becomes sufficiently evident. Either medicine might have cured him, but using the latter he might (like Prior) have been healed of his disease to die of his physician.

C. C. B.

The indigenous plant *Hypericum perforatum* (*l'herbe de S. Jean*, as the French call it) is of ancient renown in medicine, being eulogized by

Pliny and Dioscorides. It was taken internally in a great variety of disorders, and applied externally as a discutient, anodyne, and vulnerary (*v.* Johnson's 'Gerarde,' 1633). It derived its name ὑπέρεικον (εἰκών, a phantom) from its supposed power over spectres and evil spirits.

"The common people in France and Germany gather it with great ceremony on S. John's [the Baptist] day, and hang it in their windows as a charm against storms, thunder, and evil spirits. In Scotland it was formerly carried about as a charm against witchcraft and enchantment." — Loudon's 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' edition 1836, p. 658.

Bishop Taylor has ('Life of Christ,' p. 228, ed. 1657), "the malignity of Colloquintida." The King of France was unwilling to exchange a friendly for a malignant power. J. H. W.

It is very singular that this herb cannot be identified. Nearly twenty years ago I sent an extract in illustration of its quality. I now send another:—

"An honest Mayor of a Towne, being all Mercy and no Iustice, louing ease and quietnesse, and vnwilling to commit any offence or offender; one said of him that hee was like the herbe *Iohn* in a pottage pot, for that herbe did not giue any taste at all either good or bad, but an excellent colour: so the Mayor did neither good nor harme, but (as an image of a Mayors authority) filled vp the roome."—Taylor, the Water Poet, 'Works,' 1630, f. 182.

R. R.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

Messrs. Britten and Holland's 'Dictionary of English Plant Names' gives "herb John" as being a common name for *Hypericum perforatum*. It says, moreover:—

"This name is given in 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. vii. 456, in a quotation from Gurnall's 'Christian Armour,' ed. 1679, pt. ii. p. 12, 'Like *herb John* in the pot, which does neither much good nor hurt.' There is an editorial note which may be consulted, but the plant meant has not been identified. It would hardly be the *Hypericum* just named."

Gurnall's "herb John" would seem to be one that might well be placed with coloquintida in the proverb quoted by B. W. S. St. Swithin.

Ecclesiastical Directories (8th S. viii. 429).—Similar information was required so long ago as May, 1862 (3rd S. i. 347), and again in December, 1876 (5th S. vi. 491); but the earliest known publication was 'The Clerical Guide or Ecclesiastical Directory' for 1829, since continued annually by the present 'Clergy List.'

Everard Home Coleman.

71, Brecknock Road.

Sir Richard Grenville, of the Revenge (8th S. viii. 427).—Dunheved is in error in supposing that no list of the Parliament of 1571 is known to exist. Although the official returns are lost, a list "supplied from the Collections of Peter Le Neve" is printed in Browne Willis's 'Notitia.' In addition to this, a most valuable MS. list has been discovered among the papers of Lord De Tabley, a copy of which, by the courtesy of the late Lord De Tabley, is now before me. A comparison between this list and that in the 'Notitia,' while enabling the correction of some errors, mostly clerical, proves the general accuracy of that printed by Browne Willis. According to both authorities the members for Cornwall were Richard Greenfield, or Greenville, Esq., and William Mohun, Esq.

The identity of this Richard Grenville, whether or not the hero of the Revenge, is not easily determined. But it may help a little towards the solution of the difficulty if the Richard Grenvilles who sat in Parliament during the period covered by the query of Dunheved are arranged in chronological order.

1. Richard Grenville, or Greynfyld, *generosus*. Launceston 1545–7; Dunheved 1555.
2. Richard Greenfield, or Greynfild, Esq. Launceston 1559 (probably); Dunheved 1563–7.
3. Richard Grenville, Esq. Cornwall 1571.
4. Richard (or George) Graineville, Esq. Launceston 1572–83.
5. Sir Richard Grenville, Kt. Cornwall 1584–5.

The identity of No. 1 is definitely established by the Return of 1555, in which he is described as the son of Degorie Graynfyld, Esq., so clearly was son of Digorie of Penheale by his second wife, and nephew to Sir Richard of Stow, who died in 1550.

Equally clearly No. 5 is the hero of the Revenge. When he received knighthood is not on record, but it was before 22 March, 1573/4.

No. 2 is not so clear. In Browne Willis's imperfect list of the 1559 Parliament, the member for Launceston is called "Francis" Greenfield, Esq., but there is no Francis in the Grenville pedigree, so that it is highly probable that this member would be identical with the Richard Greynfild of the next Parliament. It is hardly possible that this M.P. could be the hero of the Revenge, who was but eight years old at his father's death in 1551, and so sixteen years of age in 1559. The balance of probability is that he would be the same member who was returned for the same places in previous Parliaments.

With No. 3 the fact that he sat for the county of which he was sheriff some six years later is in favour of his identity with No. 5. The after knight of the Revenge in 1571 would be then twenty-eight years old, and from his position as head of the house of Grenville a more likely person to be elected knight of the shire than his namesake and cousin of Penheale (if living). But in the absence of stronger proof it is impossible to form a definite opinion. From 1571 to 1584 was certainly a long interval between his elections; but this may partly be accounted for by his naval duties and the fact that there was but the one general election of 1572 throughout that period.

There remains No. 4, and the uncertainty whether the member were Richard or George Grenville. I am strongly in favour of George, and think that Richard was originally returned in error, but corrected in the Crown Office list. Amongst other reasons for preferring George is the following. A George Grenville, junior, was returned for Camelford to this same Parliament of 1572. There is little doubt but that he is George Grenville, who died in 1595, and was the son of Richard of Penheale, the member in 1555. But to whom was he junior? Now on a Committee of the House of Commons in May, 1572, appointed to consider the affairs of the Queen of Scots (*vide* D'Ewes's 'Journals') we have a "Mr. Greenfield, senior," unfortunately the Christian name is not given. The only Grenvilles then in the House were the members for Camelford and Launceston. The former clearly could not be intended, so we are left to the member for Launceston, who probably bore the same Christian name, and is hence styled "senior." But even had he been Richard Grenville he could not have been the knight of the Revenge, who was then under thirty years old. The designation of George Grenville, senior, in 1572 would exactly apply to George of Penheale, half brother to Richard, M.P. in 1555, and uncle to the member for Camelford, more especially as we know that he was still alive in 1576.

I may remark that some of the differences between the original Returns and the Crown Office lists are explainable on the ground of change of membership and by-elections. But this could hardly have been the case with Launceston in 1572, inasmuch as the same name appears in all three Crown Office lists, the earliest of which may be fairly held to give the results of the general election. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire

SPEAKING TRUMPET IN A CHURCH (8th S. viii. 365).—The speaking trumpet mentioned by R. R. seems to have been unattached. Might it not have been used for summoning the neighbourhood in case of fire, &c., and kept in the vestry or church, as the central place?

Apropos. In Cawston (pronounced in my boy days *Karson*, but now thundered forth by the railway porter *Korstone*) Church, Norfolk, is a pew for the deaf. In the woodwork of the pulpit, by the side of the book-rest, is a cavity or basin, in the bottom of which is a hole down the pulpit, and a speaking tube leads from it to the front pew, wherein sit the two or three deaf members of the congregation, to whom facilities for hearing the sermon are thus afforded. HIC ET UBIQUE.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1866, p. 776, there is a woodcut of this trumpet, accompanied by a communication from me, which led to further correspondence.

This trumpet shuts up like a telescope. When open to its full length it measures six feet; when shut it is about half that length. The use for which it was made had been forgotten thirty years ago. When I made inquiries about it, all I could learn was that it had been kept in the church from time out of mind. Some persons suggested that it was made for giving out the hymns in church; others, with more show of reason, that it was used for calling home the shepherds, herd-boys, and swineherds in the days before the enclosure, when nearly the whole of the land in the parish of Willoughton was open field or common.

In a succeeding number (April, 1867, p. 505) a correspondent refers to the well-known tale entitled 'The Camp of Refuge,' where mention is made of large horns being used by the Saxons of the Fen districts to give warning of danger being at hand. I need hardly say that the Willoughton horn can have nothing to do with our Saxon forefathers. In the opinion of more than one competent judge, it is probably not of earlier date than the seventeenth century, and may well be more modern.

In the number for July, 1867, p. 81, your correspondent the Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., says that he had lately seen in the shop of a dealer in musical instruments a large brass trumpet similar in size and form to the horn at Willoughton, and that it bore a label stating that it was a lighthouse signal horn.

A learned correspondent, whose letter I have received this morning, informs me that his father, who was an accomplished antiquary, thought that the Willoughton horn "might have been for what is called vamping the tunes in church; that is, making inarticulate but musical noise to help the psalmody, as by a wind instrument, the sound being the human voice augmented by the trumpet."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

GRACE CURRAN (8th S. viii. 168, 236, 295, 370).—To those interested in this query I may add that she was a friend of the Shelleys when they were at Rome, and there persuaded Shelley to sit to her for his portrait; but they left Rome after he had given her only one or two sittings; so it was put aside to be finished when they next met; and some time after Miss Curran was so disgusted at her attempt that she threw it on the fire, but repented, and took it off before it was more than scorched on the back. As Shelley was drowned soon afterwards, this incomplete sketch is the only existing and authentic portrait of Shelley from life, taken later than the pencil sketch done when he was a boy by the Duc de Montpensier.

It is from Miss Curran's oil sketch that most of the engravings have been taken; and although itself it is a hard and somewhat crude painting, artists consider it far more valuable in its un-

finished state, showing the drawing of the face before the "softening" stage had been reached, which may improve a picture, but often spoils a likeness. B. Florence Scarlett.

In the 'Literary Souvenir,' 1831, the date of Sarah Curran's (Mrs. Sturgeon's) death is given as 5 May, 1808; place, Hythe, in Kent. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. i. p. 468, there is this entry:—

"May 5, 1808, at Hythe, in Kent, of a rapid decline, aged twenty-six, wife of Capt. Henry Sturgeon, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran, Master of the Rolls in Ireland."

Capt. Sturgeon was a nephew of the second Marquis of Rockingham, his mother being Lady Harriet Wentworth. Sturgeon is described as "of middle size, a smart, active man, a very penetrating eye, pleasing smile, and of elegant address, altogether of a very prepossessing appearance." He belonged to the Royal Staff Corps, was in the Egyptian campaign of 1801; afterwards he served in the Peninsular war, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was three times favourably noticed for his services in Wellington's despatches. He was killed in a skirmish at Vic, 16 March, 1814.

Though not an answer to Mr. Shanley's query, yet the following description, from the 'Literary Souvenir,' may interest him:—

"Mrs. Sturgeon was about the ordinary height, her hair and eyes black. Her complexion was fairer than is usual with black hair, and was a little freckled. Her eyes were large, and soft and brilliant, and capable of the greatest variety of expression. Her aspect in general indicated reflection, and pensive abstraction from the scene around her. Her wit was keen and playful, but chastened, although no one had a keener perception of humour or ridicule. Her musical talents were of the first order; she sang with exquisite taste. I think I never heard so harmonious a voice."

Francesca.

South Benfleet Church, co. Essex (8th S. viii. 283).—The plan adopted at the church of South Benfleet is, as Mr. Page says, a good one, but the idea is not original. I have seen it carried out at two or three country churches—at the old church, for example, at Shaldon. At St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, there is even a better plan. As you enter the attendant places in your hand a four-page pamphlet, in which the history of this famous edifice is succinctly but admirably dealt with. Such a guide is a boon.

Chas. Jas. Feret.

Armada Tables (8th S. viii. 227, 314).—Although the local story "down-along" is that Don Petro de Valdez's great galleon was taken or wrecked in Torbay, the tradition is not precisely maintained in 'The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords,' by John Pine, engraver (A.D. 1739). In this superbly illustrated and scarce work (the finest, by a long way, that I know upon the subject), we read (p. 13):—

"But one of them [*i. e.*, one of the ships forming the Armada], a great Galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, sprung her Foremast and Boltspit, by falling foul of another Vessel, in the Hurry and Confusion; and so, not being able to keep Company with the rest of the Fleet, was left behind. The Night being extremely dark, and the Sea running so high, that no Succour could come to her, she fell the next day, July 22, into the Hands of Sir Francis Drake, who had her conducted to Dartmouth, and sent her Captain, and some other Gentlemen who were on board, Prisoners to Plymouth, where they remained eighteen Months, till their Ransoms where paid. In this Galleon was found fifty-five thousand Ducats of Gold, which Drake's Men shared amongst themselves.'"

The particular part of the fleet which General Don Pedro de Valdez commanded, the same authority informs us, consisted of 10 ships and a pinnace which were unitedly of 8,692 tons burden. These were armed by 315 cannon, 776 mariners, and 2,359 soldiers. The general's own particular vessel was one of 1,550 tons, and she carried 50 guns, 118 mariners, and 304 soldiers.

Harry Hems.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Much of the old oak furniture in East Dene, Bonchurch, is said to be made out of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, wrecked on this coast. E. Walford.

Ventnor.

Saint Trunion (8th S. viii. 249).—This saint is mentioned in 'The Four P. P.,' *circa* 1540:—

> Then at the Rhodes also I was;
> And round about to Amias.
> At St. Uncumber and St. Trunnion;
> At St. Botolph and St. Anne of Buxton.

Dodsley's O. E. Plays, ed. Hazlitt, vol. i. pp. 333–4.

There is the following note appended:—

"Mr. Steevens, in a letter to the printer of the *St. James's Chronicle*, points out the following mention of St. Tronion, in Geffrey Fenton's 'Trag'cal Discourses,' 4to., 1567, fo. 114 b: 'He returned in haste to his lodgynge, where he attended the approche of his hower of appointment with no lesse devocion than the Papistes in France performe their ydolatrous pilgrimage to the ydoll, Saynt Tronyon, upon the mount Avyon, besides Roan.'"—Reed.

This worthy is also noticed in the following terms in 'Apius and Virginia,' 1575, sign. E 2:—

> Nay, softe, my maisters, by saincte Thomas of Trunions,
> I am not disposed to buy of your onions. Collier.

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

Sussex Roads (8th S. viii. 328).—The roads of this county (which protracted unduly the legs of the natives) had a bad name at one time. See the Rev. J. H. Arnold's 'History of Petworth' and the 'Sussex Arch. Colls.,' vols. viii. and xi. Queen Elizabeth's messenger in 1583 said the roads were "full of loose stones," the Dukes of Marlborough and Somerset were upset in 1703, and the King of Spain had a bad time of it in 1771 (Arnold, pp. 75–78). Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

Hastings.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Acts of the Privy Council of England. New Series. A.D. 1571-1578. Edited by John Roche Dasent. 3 vols. (Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)

THERE is but a single fault which any reasonable man can find with these important volumes, and for this the editor is not to be blamed, as it results from the conditions of editorship laid down for the great national series of which they form a part. The rule that the prefaces should be short and that notes should not be given is, all things considered, a most wholesome one; but it presses hardly on a person like Mr. Dasent, who would, we may be sure, had he had a free hand, have added much to our knowledge both of the public history and the social life of the great period to which these volumes relate.

Constitutional historians and others who have little claim to that designation have written much concerning the Privy Council, but we have yet not a little to learn. The functions of that body as it exists to-day are not clearly defined, or, if they be, the knowledge is confined to a narrow circle. Like the powers of the Prime Minister, they are matters of usage and feeling rather than of positive law. Were we asked to define the powers of the English Privy Council when Elizabeth was queen, we should say that they were only limited by the will of the sovereign. It would be hard, indeed, to find any class of subjects over which the Council had not jurisdiction. There is good reason for believing that most of the important legislation of the time was settled therein ere it came under the cognizance of Parliament; yet we should mislead all but historical experts were we to speak of the Privy Councillors as the Queen's Cabinet. Such a way of speaking might, of course, be defended. There is undoubtedly a sense in which it is even true, but to employ modern terms, which have acquired a definite meaning in the popular mind from the exigencies of our party government, to indicate anything of an earlier date than the accession of William III. is an error in fact, if not in words.

One of the most striking things in the volumes before us is the great variety of subjects which came before the Council, and the trivial nature of not a few of the things by which its time was taken up. The most serious matters of one age are the merest trifles of another. We should, however, hardly have thought that in 1578 a body of the gravest and wisest men in England would have cared to concern themselves as to the three "pictures of waxe" which the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, and other commissioners for the government of the City had discovered, and promptly forwarded "in a box fast sealed" for the consideration of the Council. That these objects were intended to be used in some manner for purposes of witchcraft we may take for certain; the Council had no doubt of this, for they issued an order that such persons as are "delighted or thought to be favourers of such magical devices" should be strictly looked for. Yet we do not find that the queen, any of her ministers, or members of her Court were portrayed by these "pictures"; indeed, we are not told that they were intended to represent any one in particular. Probably they were discovered before the work was perfected, for according to the well-known ritual they ought to have been pierced with pins or needles if any harm were to follow. Upwards of a century and a half had gone by since the Duchess of Gloucester had been compelled to do penance in the streets of London, and some other persons had been put to death, for trying to injure the health of the king by exposing a wax image before a fire. When this occurred there can be no doubt that nearly every one believed that it was easy to murder your enemies by this roundabout process. It seems that the new knowledge consequent on the revival of letters had not yet reached the point of relieving the minds of some of the wisest persons in England from a belief in one of the crudest forms of fetichism.

The year before the above took place we have an account of a piece of folly almost as wonderful, viewed from the modern standpoint, and very far more costly. Martin Frobisher had returned from Cathay and had brought home a large quantity of pyrites; this was regarded, on account of its shining property, as a substance richly charged with gold. The Council were at once on the alert. An enterprising man, a notary whose name is spelt Typottes (can it have been Tiptoft?), by some means or other became possessed of certain papers giving an account of Frobisher's voyage, which he proceeded with all dispatch to render into the Spanish tongue. The Council, however, were beforehand with the man of letters. His manuscripts, both English and Spanish, were at once ordered to be confiscated and sent to their lordships. Elaborate precautions were taken without any delay for making the glittering rubbish secure, and special smelting furnaces were built for it at Deptford. We need not tell our readers what was the result. We should have thought that in the sixteenth century there would have been both London goldsmiths and workmen at the Mint who would have been in a position to assure the authorities that Frobisher's treasure was only valuable as an illustration of the proverb that "all that glitters is not gold."

There is hardly a page which does not contain some important fact. In one place we have evidence of the use of the rack to extort unwilling evidence, in another we have an account of a certain John Willoughbye having brought into this country "erroneous books." The volumes were to be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contained any matter of treason. If they related merely to matters of religious doctrine, the importer was to be punished by the ecclesiastical authorities.

There is much relating to Ireland, the greater part of it of a painful nature.

Dated Book-Plates. With a Treatise on their Origin and Development. By Walter Hamilton. Part III. (A. & C. Black.)

THE third, and in the main most interesting portion of the 'Dated Book-Plates' of the Chairman of the Ex-Libris Society is now in the hands of subscribers, and one of the most useful of modern literary and artistic guide-books is complete. This latest instalment deals with nineteenth century plates. The revival of taste which followed the Exhibition of 1851, making of the last half of the century a period of renaissance, influenced engraving as it influenced most things else. The first half of the century can boast next to nothing in the shape of book-plates. Bewick, Mr. Hamilton tells us, is responsible for some seventy or eighty plates, few of which are dated. To quote Mr. Hamilton's own words about the early years of the century: "A constant succession of wars on the Continent and in the American colonies had left the general public little time or money to collect books, or to beautify them with handsome bindings and book-plates." We pass, then, practically from Bewick to William Bell Scott, both poet and artist, whose first dated book-plate belongs to 1857, before we have crossed the desert. Following Scott come Mr. John Leighton, whose elaborate and artistic designs are well known, and Mr. C. W. Sherborn, one of the most eminent of engravers on copper. Since that time—say

during the last quarter of a century—the designing of book-plates has become both popular and fashionable. Among those whose works Mr. Hamilton cites are peeresses, Royal Academicians, and humourists and writers of position. The favourite designs now, as at all times, are heraldic. A man puts his arms on the backs of his books as he puts them on the panels of his carriages. There are collectors of book-plates, moreover, who confine their attention to such. For the biographical information these supply they are the most valuable. Among recent plates, however—and to some extent among earlier plates also—the more imaginative and fantastic designs find many admirers. Plates of David Garrick—once to be found in every fourpenny box—Horace Walpole, and other celebrities will always have keen interest for a certain order of research. Among the numerous plates Mr. Hamilton reproduces none commends itself more to us than that of Mr. H. S. Marks, executed by himself, of Death as a jester, with the motto "Life's but a walking shadow," and a back ground that might have come out of the 'Songe de Poliphile.' A plate of Mr. Joseph Edgar Boehm is like one of the splendid typographical marks of a printer such as A. Verard or Petit. A very pretty and fantastic design is that of Mr. H. E. J. Brown. A full-page plate of Mr. Walter E. Lloyd is very artistic, as is that of Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., which shows a faun piping to a nymph. One of Lord Battersea, which serves as frontispiece to the volume, is very elaborate. The arrangement in the present volume is avowedly alphabetical. An elaborate index facilitates greatly research. Mr. Hamilton has accomplished loyally an important task, and has written a work the collector must value and will be glad to possess. Other branches of the subject remain, as he says, to be treated. He is himself the possessor of an all but unique collection of plates. It is to be hoped that the reception of his book will encourage him to further labours in the field.

Lessing's Nathan the Wise. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by Major-General Patrick Maxwell. (Scott.)

One more translation from the German drama has been given by General Maxwell, whose labours in this interesting field are continuous and remunerative. Of the strange, fine, controversial play of Lessing, with its suggestive juxtaposition of three civilizations—Hebrew, Moslem, and Christian—a vigorous and accurate translation is afforded. The work is scholarly also, embodying the latest conclusions of commentators and philologists such as Duntzer, Prof. Buchheim, and others. It is enriched with a sketch of Lessing's life, an analysis of the play, and a few serviceable notes. How close and adequate is the rendering may be seen by turning to the apologue of the three rings extracted from Boccaccio by Lessing, and inserted in the third act. We have had occasion frequently to commend these translations, equally useful and popular, and are glad to class the present book with the best.

The Journal of the Ex-Libris Society.

Another volume, the fifth, of this flourishing and excellent periodical has now appeared, and will be held, we fancy, an advance upon its predecessors. A mass of information useful to antiquaries, heralds, and genealogists is enshrined in its columns. With the December number is issued, on Japanese silk paper, a proof impression of the quaint symbolical book-plate of Mr. George W. Redway. A full-page plate is also given of the armorial plate of Mr. Algernon Sidney Bicknell. Mr. Gleeson White, under the heading 'Modern Book-Plate Designers,' writes on G. W. Eve, many of whose designs—including those for the plates of Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon; Mr. G. E. Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms; and Mr. W. H. Weldon, Norroy King of Arms—are reproduced. Mr. James Roberts Brown discusses the book-plate of Ralph Sheldon. In the correspondence column and elsewhere abundant signs of sustained vitality and interest are afforded.

The death of Mr. George Augustus Sala, which is so distinct a loss to journalism, is a loss to ourselves also. Readers of 'N. & Q.' will remember the brilliant and noteworthy articles which from time to time, but recently at too long intervals, he used to contribute to our columns.

We are glad to draw attention to the exhibition, to take place next year in Glasgow, in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Burns. Possessors of relics, MSS., books, pictures, &c., will do well to communicate with Mr. Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the executive committee, or the hon. secretaries, Mr. W. Craibe Angus and Capt. David Sneddon, at the office of the exhibition, 175, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

J. F. F. ("Gooseberry").—This query has been asked before, without eliciting any satisfactory reply. See 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. x. 307, 376; xii. 336.

Beaufort Grimaldi ('Church of St. Michael")—Which old town? Your question as it stands is incomprehensible.

T. Bird ("Dataler").—A day labourer. See 'N. & Q.' 5th S. viii. 346, 456; ix. 178, 218.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C. and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS, at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane E.C.—*Saturday, December 14, 1895.*